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National Policies
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Book Launch: Political Economy and Policy Analysis (PEPA) Sourcebook

Virtual Book Launch
Presentation Slides

October 10, 2023 • 09:00 – 10:30AM



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INTERNATIONAL
FOOD POLICY
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Political Economy and Policy Analysis (PEPA) Sourcebook

A Guide to Generating Evidence for
National Policies and Strategies (NPS) for
Food, Land and Water Systems Transformation

Lead authors: Jonathan Mockshell and Danielle Resnick

Contributor authors: Godfrey Omulo, Maria Blanco, and Alan Nicol

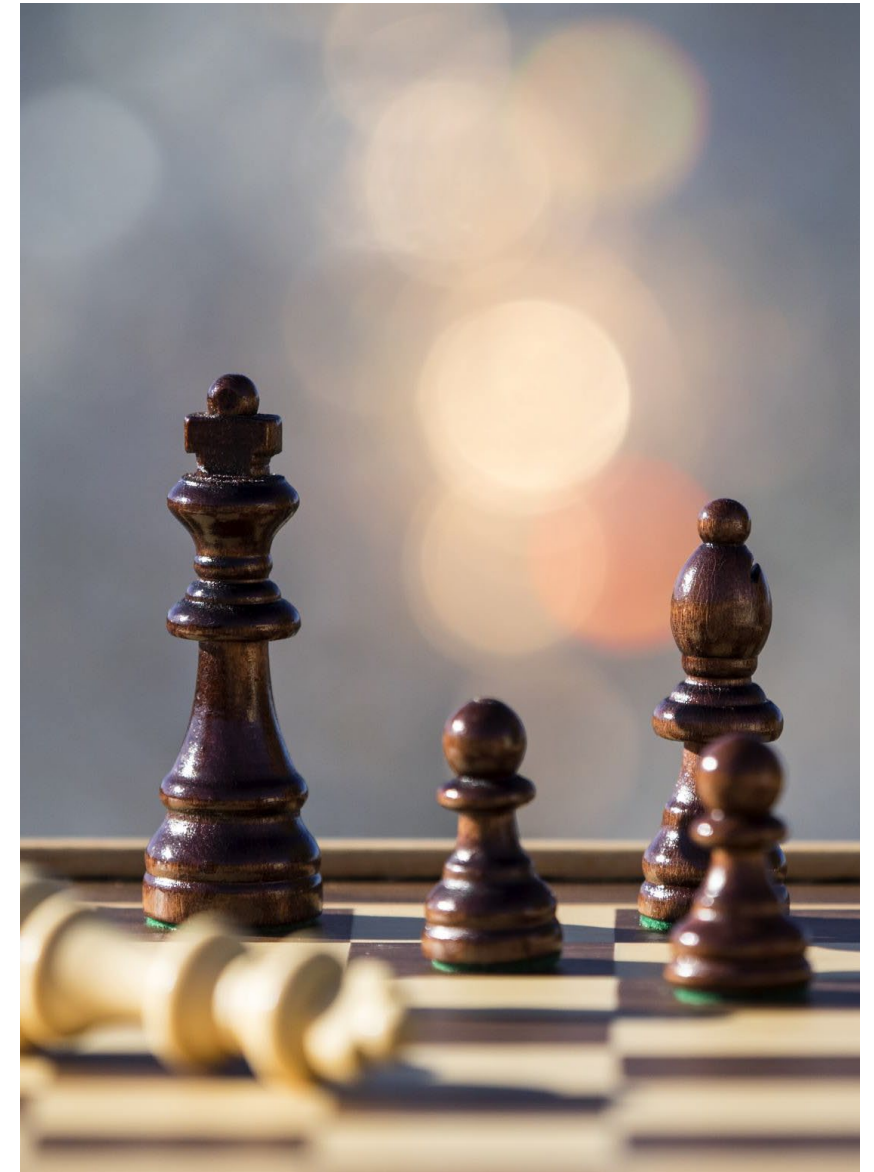
PEPA Launch Event: 10/10/2023



- Agrifood systems are facing multiple challenges
- Transformation to deal with the prevailing structural weaknesses
- Policy environment influences success or failure of development interventions
- [dis-] enabling policy environment and political economy drivers
- Evidence-based policies for “reforming the reforms” should be a priority
- What works where, why, and how?

Some contested debates and policy questions:

1. What are the merits of agroecology versus sustainable agricultural intensification for climate mitigation and adaptation co-benefits?
2. What institutional innovations are “best-fit” for managing common pool natural resources to avoid conflict and foster inclusion?
3. What are the implications of trickle-down programs vs bottom-up programs in the governance and devolution structures for digital innovation ecosystems?
4. What are the factors driving the effectiveness of policy implementation following reform decisions?





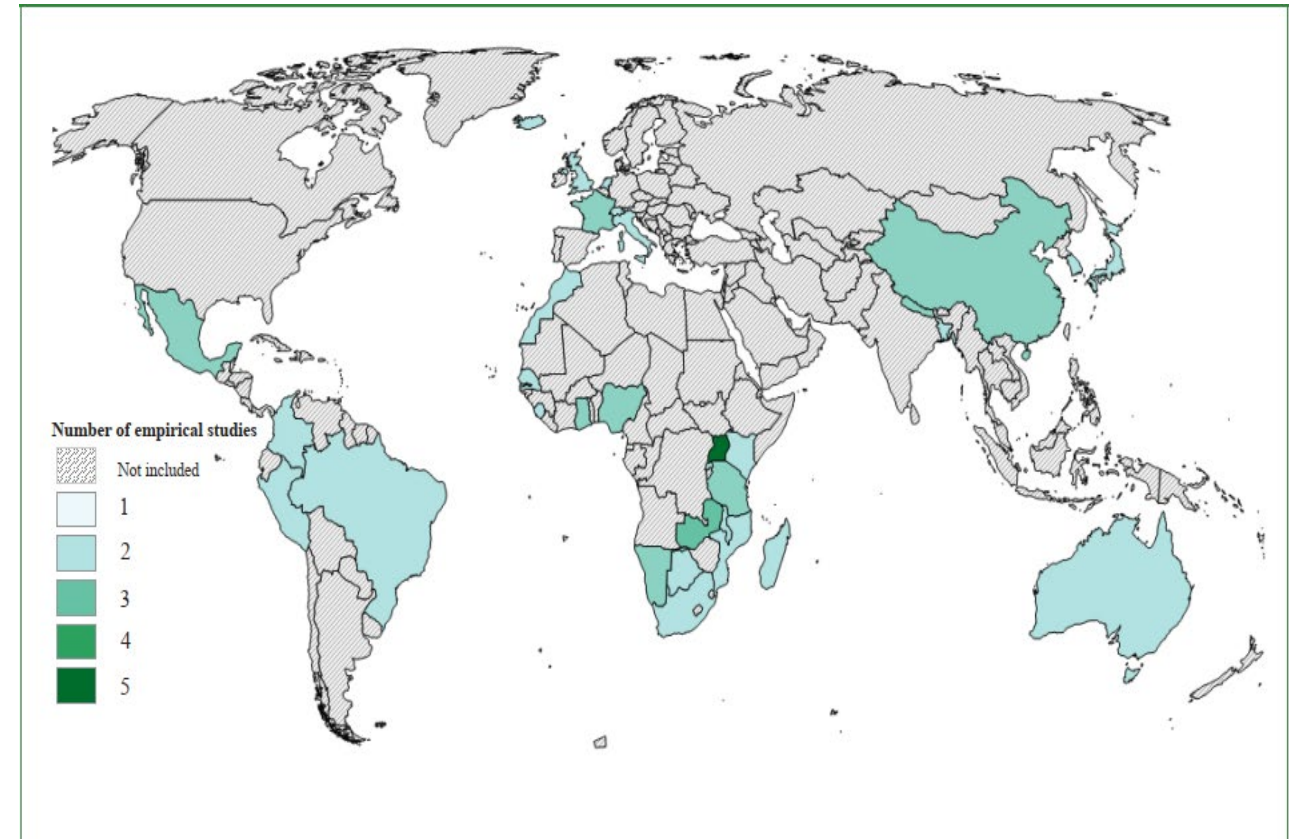
- Political economy and policy analysis (PEPA) lens is often neglected
- Fragmentation, vague measurements, and lack of external validity (see Resnick et al. 2018)
- Growing number of frameworks but remains fragmented
 - Tools for Institutional, Political, and Social Analysis (TIPS) of Policy Reform: A Sourcebook for Development (World Bank, 2007)
 - Political Economy Analysis in Development Policy Operations (World Bank, 2016)
 - Understanding Political Economy Analysis and Thinking and Working Politically (Whaites et al. 2023)
 - The Kaleidoscope Model of Policy Change (Resnick et al. 2018)

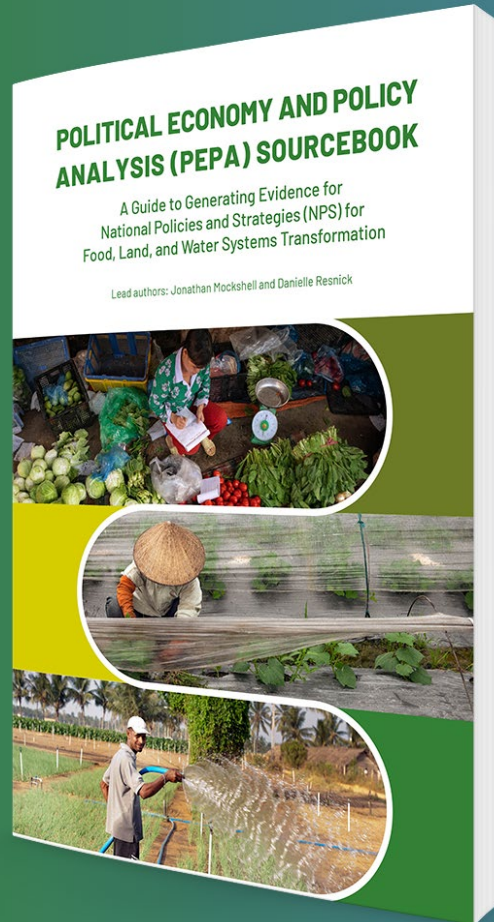
Problem and knowledge gap

No sourcebook brings together frameworks, analytical tools, and case studies focusing on **food, land, and water systems**

- **Pathway to solution**

- Systematic review – PRISMA approach
- Database (Identification of articles) = 1,232
- Database (Inclusion - studies) = 37
- Database (Inclusion - reports) = 37





What is the PEPA Sourcebook?

Smart tool for answering policy questions critical for agrifood systems transformation across **food and nutrition, land and water, and climate and ecology domains**

What are the main features of PEPA?

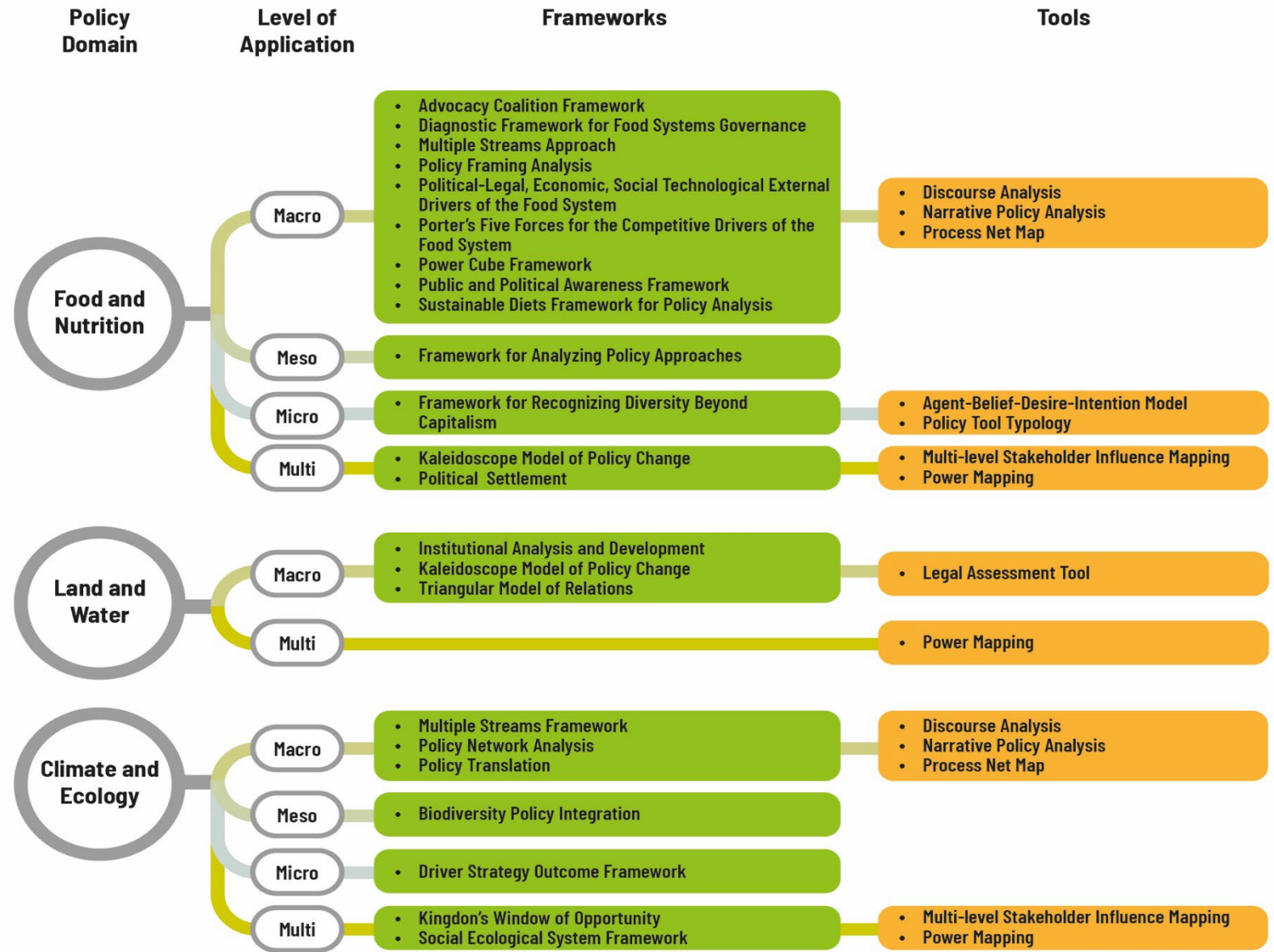
- Frameworks
- Analytical tools
- Methods
- Case studies
- Step-by-step how-to guide
- PEPA Microsimulation tool (*add-on*)



Frameworks, and analytical tools across food, land, and water systems

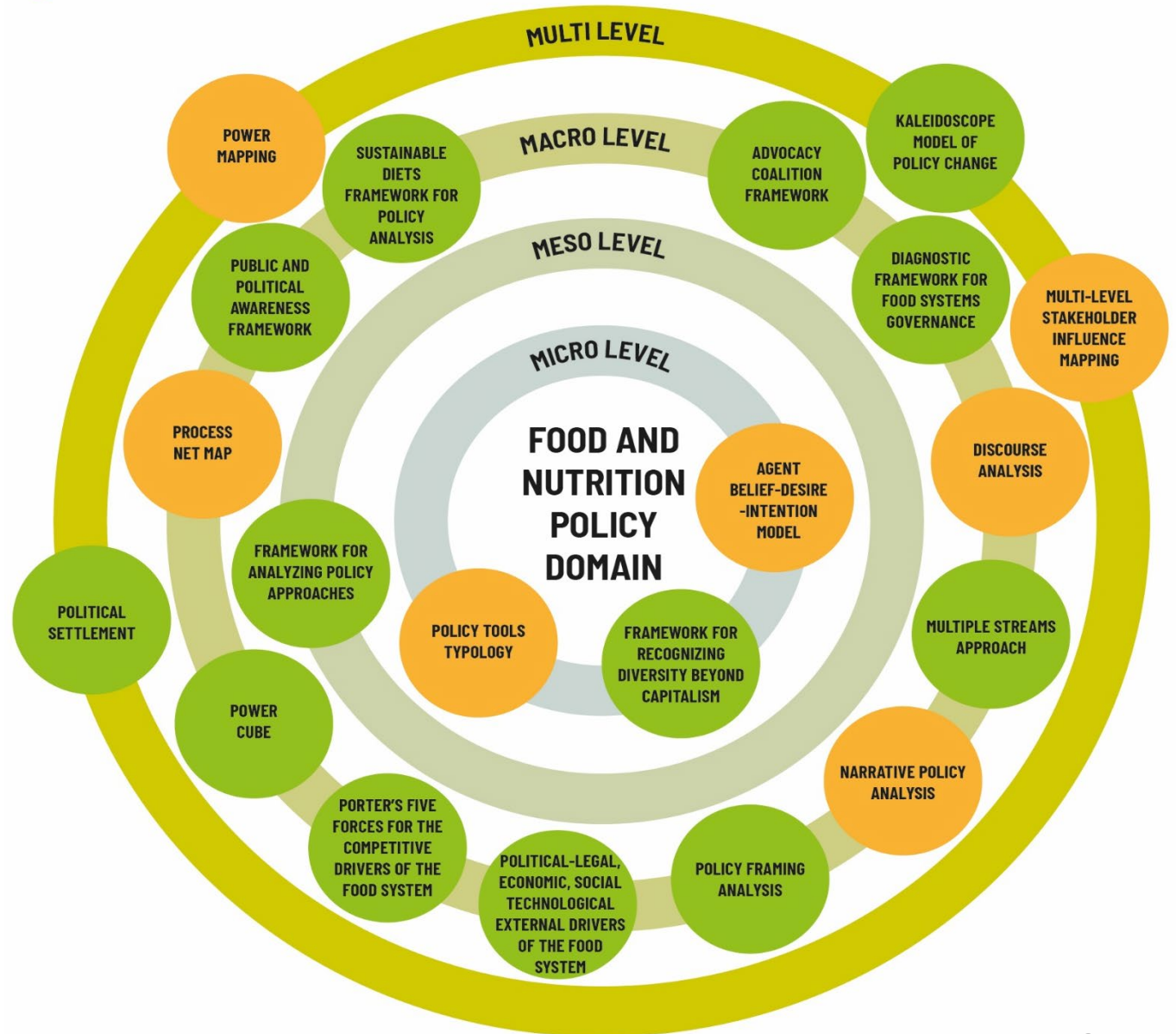
Agri-Food System Policy Domains

● Frameworks ● Tools



Food and Nutrition Policy Domain

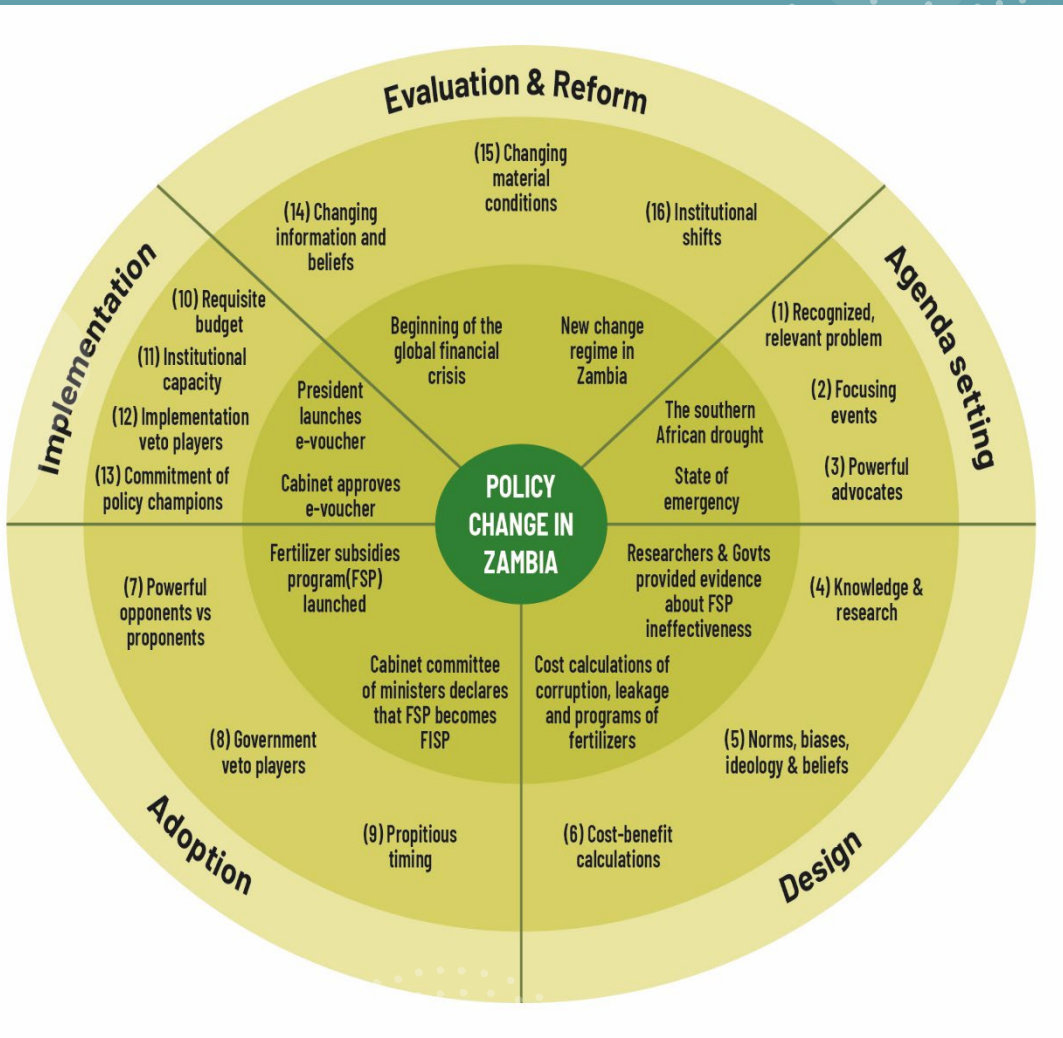
- Frameworks
- Tools



Multi-level frameworks: Food and nutrition policy domain

Framework	Description	Uses
<p>Kaleidoscope Model (KM) of Policy Change(Resnick et al.,2018)</p>	<p>Includes 16 policy analysis variables, categorized into five stages of the policy cycle: 1) Agenda setting; 2) Policy design; 3) Policy adoption; 4) Policy implementation; 5) Evaluation and reform.</p>	<p>Analyzing policies and multiple levels (macro to micro).</p>
<p>Political Settlement Analysis (PSA)(Kjaer, 2015; Amaza et al., 2021; Chinsinga and Matita, 2021)</p>	<p>Focuses on underlying power arrangements in institutions; assesses political will to determine feasible policies. Involves the following steps: 1) Systematically mapping all key actors involved; 2) Identifying their interests and recognizing their forms of power - political, economic, social, and ideological; 3) Understanding stakeholder relationships; 4) Appreciating the issues, narratives, and ideas that shape how and why they interact with each other.</p>	<p>Assessing political will and helping elucidate the reasons policies succeed or fail.</p>
Tool	Description	Uses
<p>Multi-level Stakeholder influence mapping(MSIM)(Sova et al., 2017)</p>	<p>Power mapping tool: Scores influence levels of actors involved in or affected by policy processes at the macro, meso, and micro levels. The actor group's closeness determines influence scores to the policy object.</p>	<p>Visualizing the influence levels of different groups in a policy process.</p>

Case study highlights: Kaleidoscope Model of Policy Change



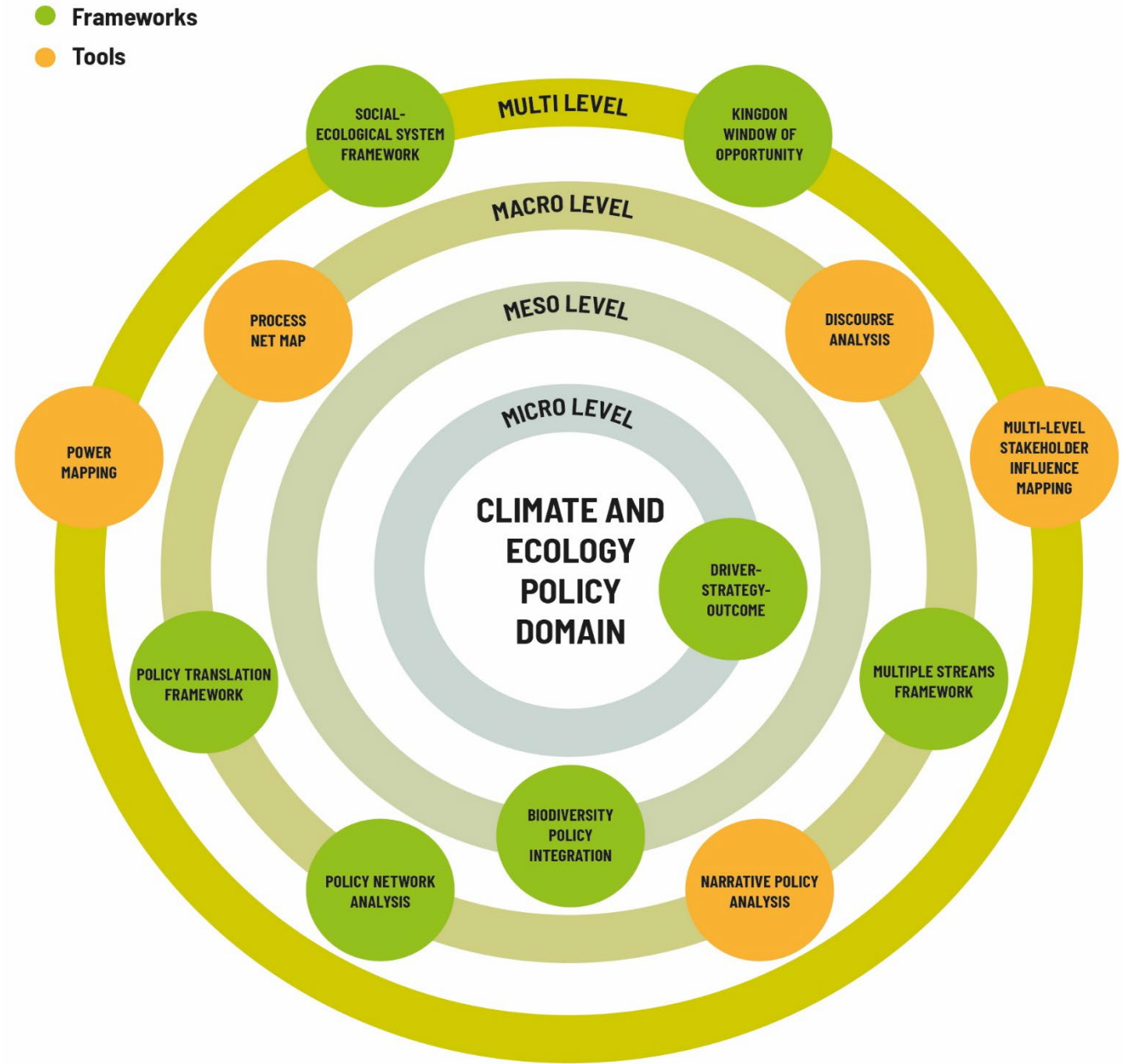
- **Framework characteristics**

- 16 operational hypothesis (indicators or variables)
- Conditions for policy to emerge and implemented
- Application in Zambia – 8 policy reforms
- Agricultural input subsidies & vitamin A fortification

- **Evidence-based insights**

- Core indicators and measurement – allow for replication
- Analytical tools for researchers and practitioners
- Insight for policy engagements
- Assess when and where investment in policy reforms is most likely to have an impact

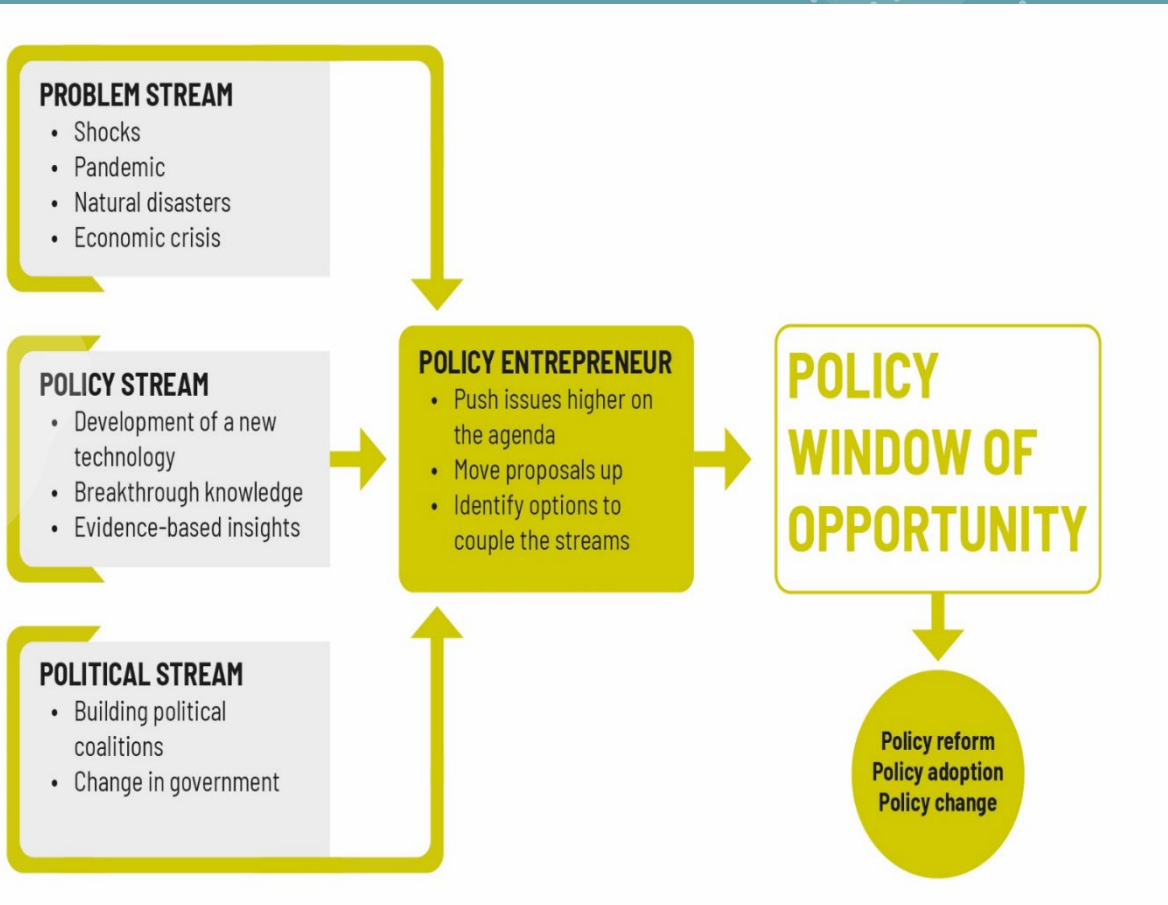
Climate & Ecology Policy domain



Macro-, meso-, and multi-level frameworks: Climate and ecology policy domain

Framework	Description	Uses
<p>Multiple streams framework (MSF) (Hernandez and Bolwig, 2021)</p>	<p>Diagnostic framework: Considers policy making as a series of steps: 1) Agenda setting 2) Alternative specification 3) Authoritative selection among specified alternatives and 4) implementation. Focuses on the first two processes to explain why certain issues become relevant on the agenda, and why some proposals for addressing such issues are preferred over others.</p>	<p>Analyzing climate policy integration (climate streaming) to enhance the public policy-making process and operationalization.</p>
<p>Biodiversity Policy Integration(BPI) (Zinngrebe, 2018)</p>	<p>Analytical framework: Examines how knowledge is transferred between different actors to put biodiversity target in agendas. Considers the following 1) Inclusion- The extent to which political sectors express the objective of biodiversity conservation; 2) Operationalization- Identifying appropriate policy instruments 3) Coherence- measuring the extent to which different objectives and policy instruments complement each other; 4) Capacity- Identifying institutional capacity and available resources; 5) Weighting- Defining priorities related to biodiversity objectives.</p>	<p>Connecting biodiversity development strategies with national policy efforts in high- biodiversity areas.</p>
<p>Social-Ecological System Framework (SESF). Vallejo-Rojas (2016); Amblard (2021)</p>	<p>Focused on biophysical systems and how they impact natural resource management. Applied through the following: 1) Identifying social, economic, environmental, and political context; 2) Measuring the size of the resource system and associated costs; 3) Identifying key players within the systems</p>	<p>Identifying optimal conditions for cooperation. Applying to water pollution, water quality, and hydro systems.</p>

Case study highlights: Policy Window of Opportunity



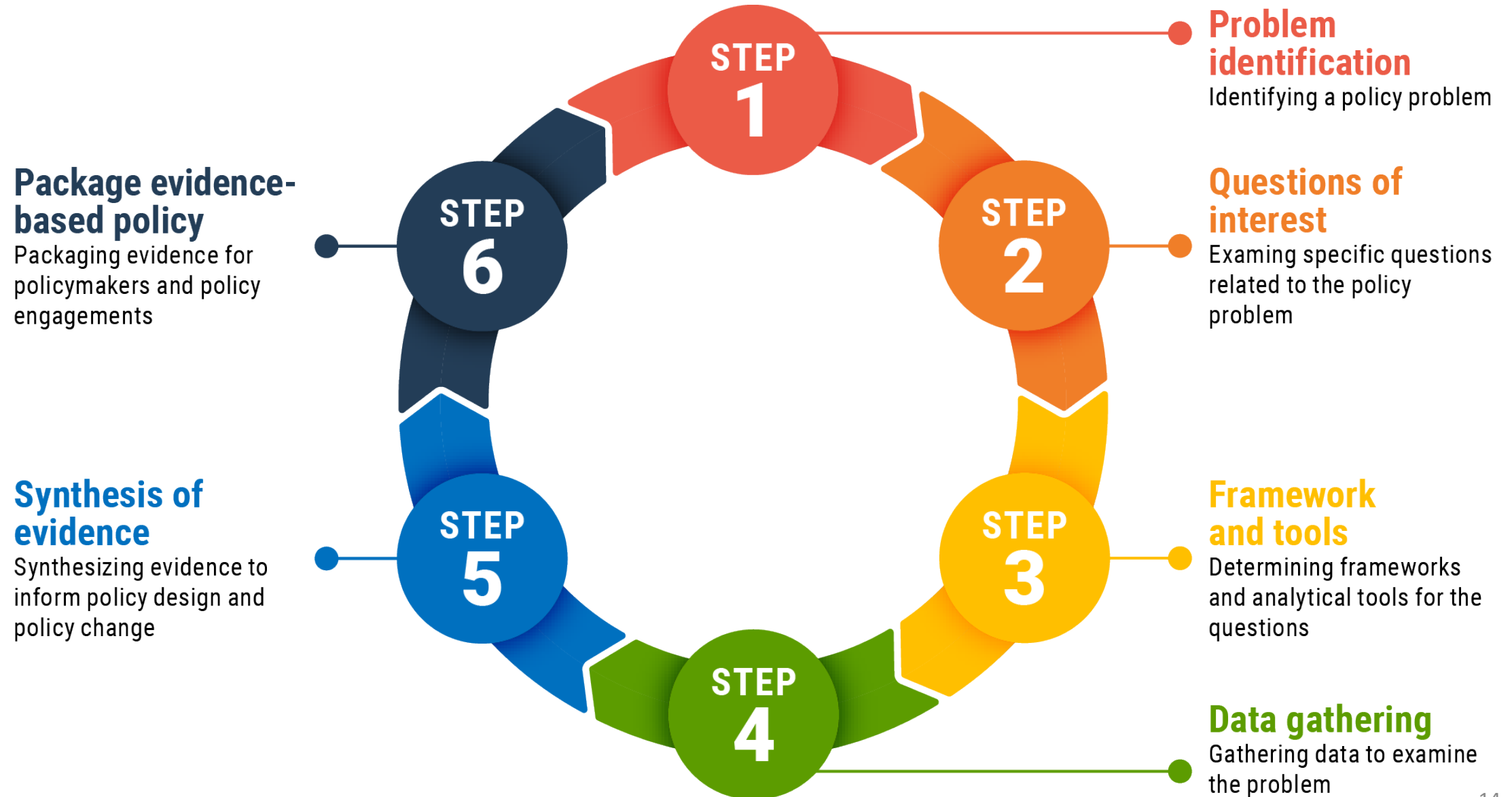
- **Framework characteristics**

- Problem, policy and political streams come together to create a window of opportunity
- The three streams provide a window of opportunity for policy entrepreneur to push issues higher on the agenda
- Creates opportunity for reforms or policy change

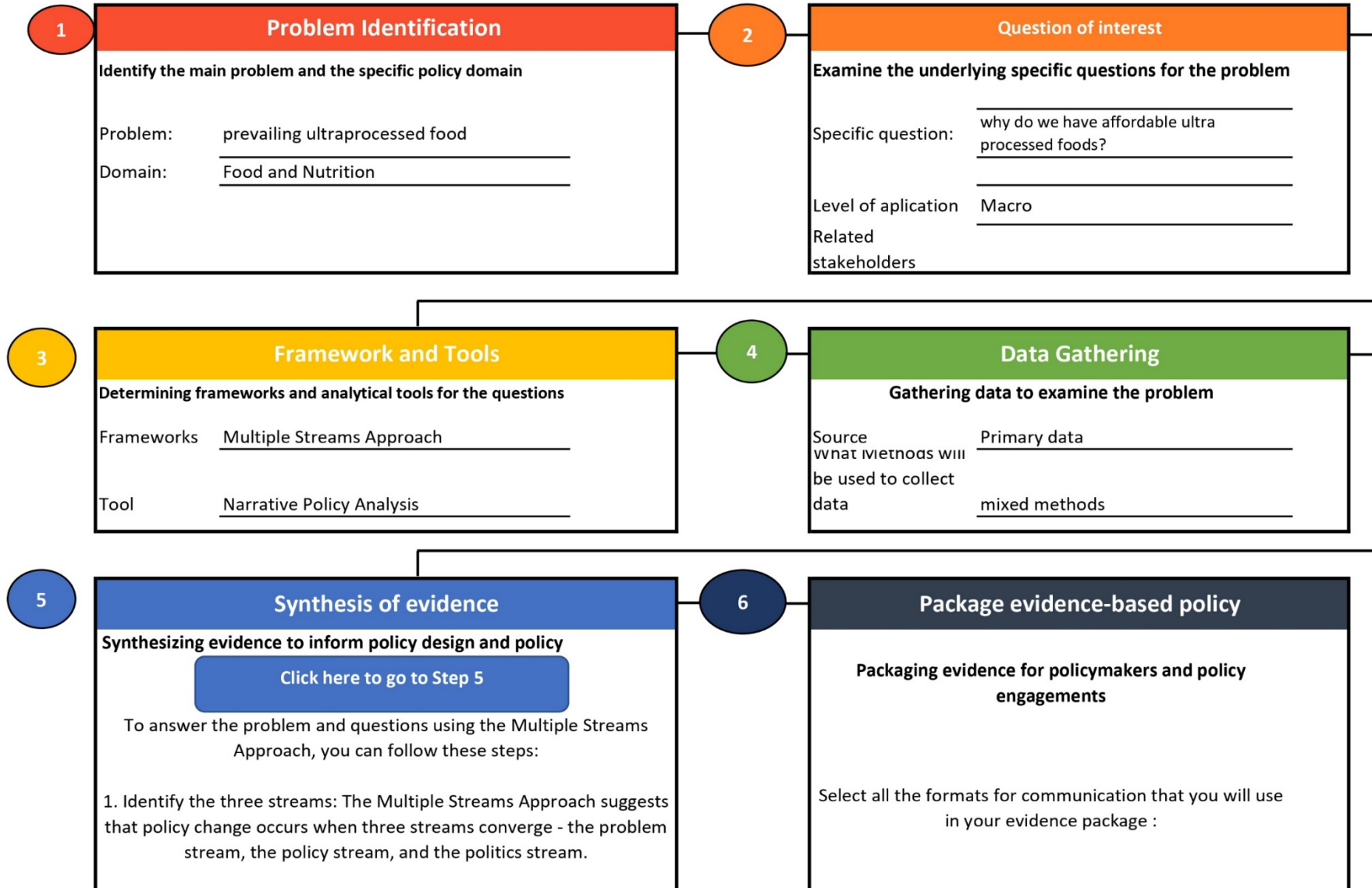
- **Evidence-based insights**

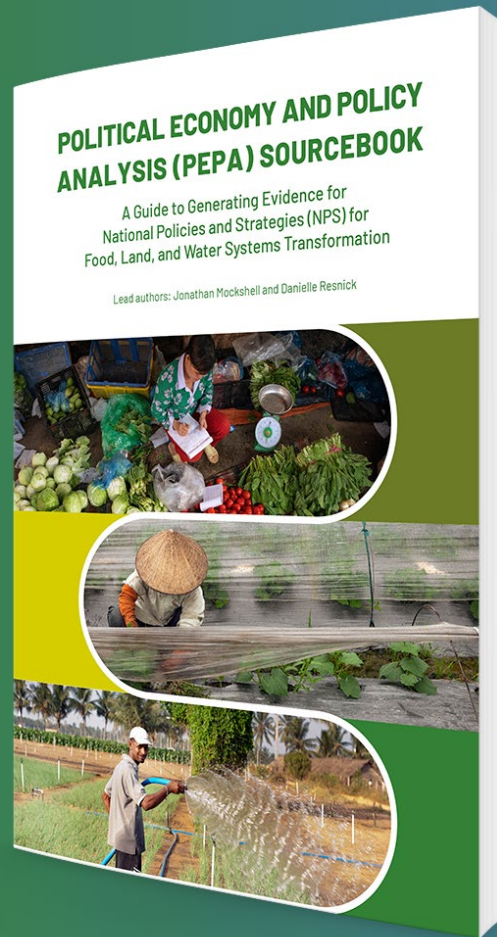
- Framework provides evidence that is relevant to achieve real policy change:
- Actors must establish political alliances, build coalitions, and gain credibility with decision-makers

Step-by-step how-to guide



PEPA Microsimulation Tool





PEPA Sourcebook is the smart tool for policy decisions

- Frameworks
 - Analytical tools
 - Methods
 - Case study examples
 - Step-by-step how-to guide
 - PEPA Microsimulation tool (*add-on*)
-
- Rapid policy demand response for decision support
 - Relevant for researchers, development practitioners, development partners, and policy makers

Thanks



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Supporters at the background

- Clemens Breisinger, Naureen Karachiwalla, Frank Place, Adam Kennedy, Michael Go, Jason Chow, Jamed Falik
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Integrating Value Chains & Political Economy: Applications to Kenya

Danielle Resnick

PEPA Webinar

October 10, 2023

Research Questions and Approach

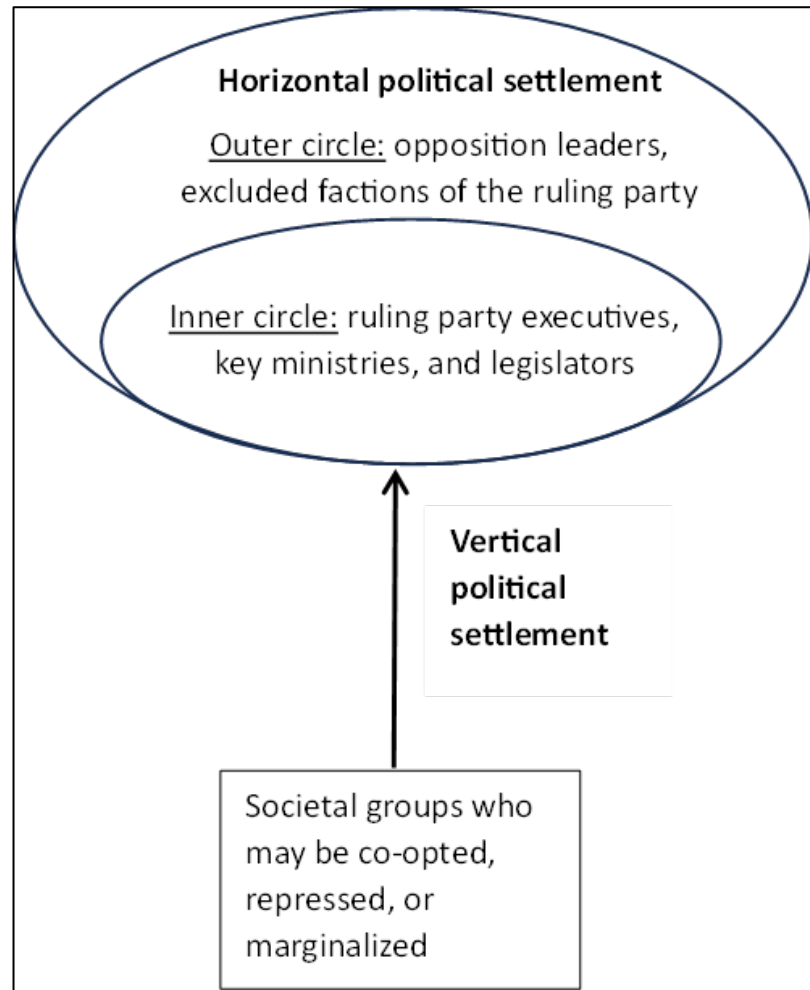
- What are **key political economy bottlenecks** in Kenya's agricultural value chains that prevent large-scale transformation?
- Focused on **beef, fruits & vegetables, and sorghum** between the 2013-2022 period
- **3 focus groups and 40 interviews** with government, private sector, and research actors in Kenya from January-May 2022

Profile of Kenya's Beef, Fruits & Vegetable, and Sorghum Value Chains (averages 2015-2019)

		Beef	Fruit and vegetables (FV)	Sorghum
Value (\$ millions)				
	Production	2,100	5,200	40
	Exports	5	400	14
	Imports	6	70	36
Production profiles				
Farm size ^a (numbers)	Small farms	---	5,500,000	230,000
	Large enterprises	---	300	200
Farming systems ^b (percent of farms)	Pastoralism	34%	---	---
	Agro-pastoralism	54%	---	---
	Ranching	11%	---	---
	Feedlots	1%	---	---
Dynamics				
	Production trends	Increasing but slower than demand	Increasing at a steady rate	Flat until 2010, then increasing rapidly
	Growth segments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic markets • Exports to Middle East 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic markets • Exports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear sorghum beer • Feed

Source: Resnick, Haggblade, Kamau, and Minde (2022)

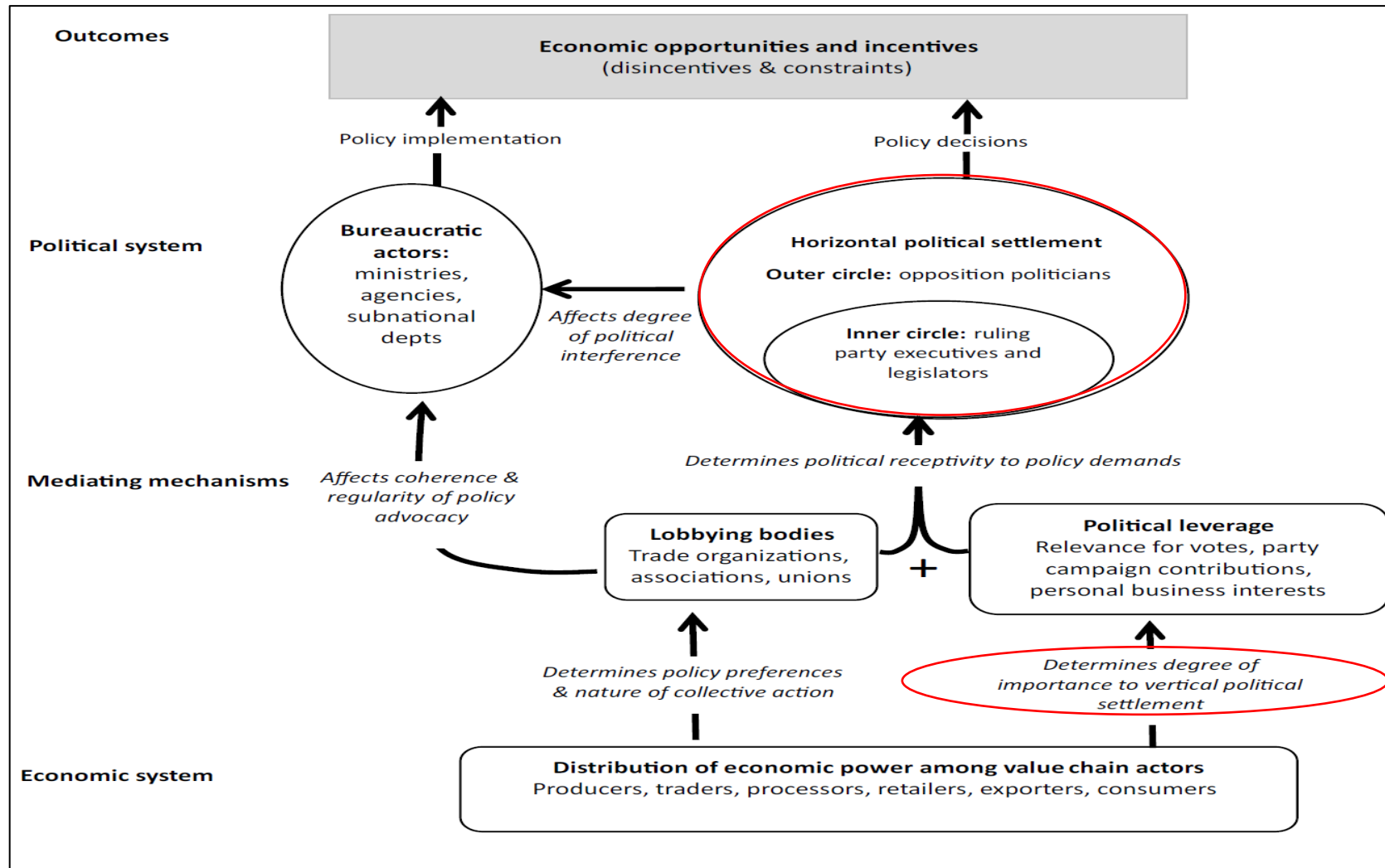
The Political Settlements Framework



- **Political settlement** = underlying distribution of decision-making power
- Horizontal settlement refers to distribution **across elite factions** that comprise the governing coalition
- Vertical settlement refers to the way in which **different societal groups** are incorporated and managed by elites
 - These groups may have different types of **resources to disrupt political institutions** and may be well-organized or fragmented
 - This affects whether they will be **co-opted, repressed, or marginalized**

Source: Adapted from Khan (2010), Kelsall (2016, 2018)

Adapting Political Settlements to Value Chains



Key Findings

Framework Elements	Beef	F&V	Sorghum
Concentration of power	Brokers, wholesalers, and ranchers	Brokers, wholesalers and export horticulture	Extreme, dominated by EABL
Lobbying efforts	Uncoordinated and frequently stalled	Coordinated for export, less so for domestic markets	Coordinated on excise duties, uncoordinated on import tariffs
Political leverage	High for ranchers because of state-business ties, low for pastoralists	High for export F&V due to export revenue, low for domestic F&V producers	High due to revenue contributions, but majority of sorghum farmers concentrated in opposition strongholds
Bureaucratic actors	Miscoordination between Kenya Meat Commission, Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya Defense Forces, Ministry of Health	Devolution undermined agro-vet capacities, conflicts between PCPB and KEPHIS, and debate over housing the Food Safety Control Office	Frequent clashes between Treasury versus Ministries of Agriculture and Health
Horizontal settlement	Fractionalization after the Building Bridges Initiative, growing veto powers of governors in wake of devolution		

Embedding a PE Lens into Policy Recommendations

Example value chain	Policy issues	Required responses	Political feasibility	Interventions to improve feasibility
Beef	Traceability, and disease control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National identification and traceability system to track cattle movement, improve commercialization and better access export markets 	<p><u>MEDIUM</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Well-recognized as a constraint and integrated into the Livestock Marketing Bill</i> Legislative bills are prone to long delays and affected by broader political fractionalization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not embed establishment of this system in a larger legislative act that touches on many livestock issues and therefore liable to generate long delays in approval Proactively prepare for what components are needed to make a system successful so immediate action can occur when the system ultimately is approved.
	Land tenure & distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness by pastoralists of the Community Land Act and their entitlements under the Act Protect holding grounds located on public land 	<p><u>LOW</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of elite interest in the status quo Land issues require high numbers of veto players to change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaffirm the NLC's legitimacy over land issues Support extensive mapping exercise of communal, public, and private lands that was interrupted with the disbandment of the CLMBs

Notes: **Boldface** factors undermine feasibility while *italicized* factors would enhance feasibility



**Support for Applied Research and Analysis
in Kenya and East Africa Region (SARA-KEA)**

Policy Note # 2

December 2022

**The Political Economy of Kenya's Agricultural Transformation:
A Comparative Value Chains Approach**

Authors: Danielle Resnick, Steve Haggblade, Mercy Kamau, and Isaac Minde



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More information available at:
<https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/the-political-economy-of-kenya-s-agricultural-transformation-a-comparative-value-chains-approach>